

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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NOTICE.

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....Myers' Express
Lytton City.....Jus. H. Batterton
Fort Alexander.....Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....M. Martin
Port Townsend.....Henry Hogan
Portland.....Chas. Barrett

Garibaldi's Appearance in the Italian Parliament.

The Turin correspondent of the London News thus describes the appearance of Garibaldi in the Italian Parliament:

At ten minutes before two (April 18th) the building shook with the frantic applause which announced Garibaldi's arrival. The uproar lasted three or four minutes. The General, who appeared in plain clothes last session, was clad in his usual red shirt surmounted by a gray poncho of Scotch plaid—a picturesque and majestic costume. His countenance was flushed, and he bore no trace of the indisposition he had lately suffered from; he looked aged and heavier. The lion look was sobered by a profusion of gray about the long mane. There was the usual benignant, calm, supremely dignified expression in his face. He had with him Sirtori, Bixio and a crowd of those minor mortals who fancy they can rise high by hanging on the skirts of great men; Cossig, Macehi, and last, but not least, Zuppeta, a Neapolitan, who made his first appearance in the House. Garibaldi took his seat as last year, on one of the upper benches on the extreme left. Riccaoli was in his usual place on the right. Cavour and all the Ministers sat around their board. I noticed Gen. Cucciarini. Cialdini, who was also expected to attend, did not show. The oath was administered to General Garibaldi and Zuppeta.

Crispi and Bixio here proposed an adjournment of the debate, that time might be given to consider the long and minute statements of the Minister. The motion was negatived, and Garibaldi rose and said (the General spoke with great calmness and self-possession, but referred to a manuscript before him, containing a speech written for him, it is said, by Zuppeta):

"Italy is made. I put my trust in the army and in the nation, and in spite of intrigues, Italy is made. I said it, and repeat it, Italy is made. As to the dualism (split) which we are told exists between the regular army and the volunteers, I command one half of this dualism, and the question is personal to me. I am convinced I never gave rise to this dualism. Proposals for a reconciliation were often made, but were words. I am a man of deeds. Italy knows it. Whenever I apprehend that harm might come to Italy from disunion, I always yielded, always shall yield. [Applause] But I put to the conscience of the honorable chamber, and of Count Cavour himself, whether I ought ever to shake hands with the man who made me a foreigner in Italy? [Murmurs] As to dualism, I say again Italy is not divided; for Garibaldi is with all the friends of Italy. [Applause] I must now address General Fanti. The General compels me to speak of myself. He says that last year he went to Central Italy (where he superseded Garibaldi in command) to put down anarchy."

Fanti and others—No, no! Such an assertion was never made.

Garibaldi—As to the Southern army, gentlemen, it has done glorious deeds. In spite of the hostility of the Government—

Here the uproar began. Crispi bawled for order. Garibaldi reads on, perfectly undisturbed.

Cavour (ironically)—This is your conciliation.

Garibaldi (with great calmness)—I know I speak the truth. Thirty years' services, I think, give me a right to speak out. In spite of the fratricidal war (increased noise.)

Cavour (in a fury)—We protest. We must not be insulted. The orator must be called to order. General Garibaldi is a bad citizen.

Here the din of voices became terrific. Garibaldi thrice uttered the obnoxious words, "fratricidal war." The President put on his hat, and most of the members rushed from their places. The melee in the center of the hall, round the Ministers' table, was truly appalling. In the midst of it all, Crispi was seen bawling and gesticulating like a maniac. Chaos reigned for fifteen or twenty minutes.

When order and silence were restored, the President re-appeared in his place, and, after a short admonition to Garibaldi, and, after a threat to take from him the parole, or permission to speak, if he allowed himself unparliamentary expressions, Garibaldi again rose: "The King is a warrior and an honest man (gerriero e galantuomo), and he proclaimed that the southern army had deserved well of the country. The Chamber will say that army did its duty; history will repeat it. Then, what has General Fanti done with it? Could he not have dealt with

it as he did with the Central Italian army? Were we not as highly deserving? And, if it was necessary to disband it, could it not be done without humbling it? With six months' pay offered to any who choose to leave the ranks, what army could be kept together? The men went, of course; the officers remained; and even most of them had to resign, so many were the humiliations to which they had to submit."

Cuttings from European Papers.

At Versailles France, an extraordinary birth has taken place. A woman named Pons, wife of a man employed on the Western Railway, living at 24, Rue des Chantiers, brought into the world two female children joined together by the head, the bone of the forehead of one being fastened, for a length of about three and a-half inches, in the skull of the other. The consequence is that when one is seen in the face, the profile of the other is presented. The two children, with the exception of this singularity, are perfectly well formed, and as they do not cry or perform their animal functions at the same time, it appears that, though their skulls are joined, they have two distinct brains. The children have been baptized by the names of Olympia and Therese, and are in good health.—*Galignani.*

Campanile of Turin relates an extraordinary event at Naples:—"A few days back five persons presented themselves at the palace of the Cardinal Archbishop and requested to speak to His Eminence, but the porter refused to admit them. Two of them pulled out pistols, threatened to shoot the man if he stirred or cried out, and kept watch over him. The other three producing knives, ascended the staircase to the private apartments of the Cardinal, and having found His Eminence, called on him to give them 1,000 ducats. The prelate possessed no such sum; and whilst he was parleying with the men, some of the servants slipped out, and summoned the National Guard. A detachment arrived, but it made so much noise that the malefactors were able to escape.

On a recent Sunday after the afternoon service, the Rev. Mr. Murdoch, of the Middle Kirk, having received a number of notices of public meetings, which he was requested to read, gave intimation that "he was not to stand in the pulpit and be made an advertising medium;" and he intimated that in future if he received any more notices of the kind he intended to charge the sum of 2s. 6d. for each, and hand the money over to some charitable institution.—*Perth Courier.*

A letter from Toulon dated Feb. 12th, says that, with the exception of the result of the comparative trial of the steel-plated frigate Gloire and the ship of the line Algeiras there is nothing of interest to communicate. These ships sailed on the 5th and returned on the 7th, after having practised firing on every tack and at all rates of speed as high as 13 knots an hour. It is said that in every position the Gloire maintained her superiority, and it is only during very bad weather that it is found necessary to moderate her speed when firing. Admirals Paris and Lacapelle, Captain Ohier of the Gloire, and M. de Cuipier, an engineer of the first class, paid the greatest attention to all the movements of the Gloire while at sea. All the ships of war at present at Toulon are being actively repaired. The ship of the line Tage, the repairs of which will require some time, has been sent to Cherbourg, and she will be replaced by the Napoleon, which has been provided with new boilers. The Redoubtable is in dock, the St Louis will follow. The Alexandre and Fontenay are likewise being repaired, their crews are to be completed by seamen from Lorient, who have been trained to the rifle practice.

Big Guns.

A lecture on "Sea Coast Defences" was recently delivered in New York, by Captain Mansfield Lovell, in which the subject of modern artillery was fully considered. The lecturer commenced by remarking that it was impossible to go much into the details of his subject in the brief time proper for a lecture, but he determined to avoid technical terms, and in plain talk to give some general ideas, leaving particulars to be sought in books by those who wanted the facts. Heavy ordnance comprised four kinds of destructive means: guns, howitzers, columbiads and mortars. Their respective spheres of service were sea coasts, field garrison and battery. "Calière," meant the diameter of the bore of a gun, and not the weight. A ten inch mortar, charged with three and a half pounds of powder, would throw a shell one mile in about nineteen seconds. There was a good deal of uncertainty about the fuses, however, especially in water, and much attention was devoted by experienced gunners to insure the burning of the fuse, so that it could be relied on in calculations of time and distance. Recoilless shots were thrown at a slight elevation, and intended by their irregular and bounding course to break away opposing obstacles of the enemy. Columbiads were the guns at the present day, and were used both for solid shot and shell. The various patterns and forces of the gun were described. Mortars were used for reaching out of the way places. At the siege of Monterey, the Mexicans gathered within the city, in the plaza, and one shell thrown among them killed twenty-six men. The effective range of a twenty-pound gun was about a mile. The capacity of a gun to propel a projectile three or four miles did not make it serviceable for that distance. A mile was about the longest range for destruction. The Captain gave accounts of attempts to cast very large guns. The difficulty was in casting the iron. Captains Rodman and Dahlgren, the very best American gunners, were experimenting upon the plan of cooling the inside part of the cannon first, which was done by casting it with a core and letting water wash through the opening, keeping the outside hot meanwhile. The only mode, and which is yet followed, is to cast the cannon solid, and bore it after cooling. In casting very large guns in this way, too much expansion was given to the iron in cooling, to make them strong

in proportion to the size. At Fort Monroe successful experiments were being made with a gun sixteen feet long, and weighing twenty-five tons. It was designed to carry a ball of from three hundred and five to four hundred and one pounds, requiring a charge of thirty-five to forty pounds of powder. It was found that such a quantity of powder was too powerful for the iron, but very large grained and easily compressed powder, which would create gas less instantaneously than the fine material, acted satisfactorily. By this means the projectile was moved and helped on its journey through the bore, instead of the snock being all expended in one prodigious blast that would tear away whatever opposed it and was not strong enough to resist its stupendous power.

He gave an idea of the calibre of shells by stating that a 10-inch one would weigh one thousand pounds, and a 20-inch one three or four thousand pounds, or sufficiently large to crush a large ship so badly as to sink her at once. After referring to the power of the Armstrong gun, he interested the audience a good deal by describing the effect of shot. A shot did not make a hole of its own size through the wood, but indented it, the fibre springing back after the shock. Generally the course of shot could only be traced by a wire, sometimes by a hole as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happened in the inside of a vessel in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot was spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond, which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not with their guns send shot through two feet of its timber. There was rarely an instance where a vessel was sunk by solid shot. Hot shot and shells did the mischief; the latter would sometimes make apertures of several feet in extent through the vessels. He mentioned several instances where vessels had gone through hours of cannonade and came off unsunk. The latest was that of the Agamemnon, which was under the fire of a Russian battery, at the distance of eight hundred yards, for five hours, without being sunk, or having her engines, or her batteries damaged, and lost only twenty-nine men, although an enormous quantity of shot was thrown into her. The Emperor Napoleon had built a war vessel with sides covered with steel five inches thick. The speaker believed this vessel would prove invulnerable to the present class of guns, as Armstrong, whose guns had carried shot five and a half miles, had been unable to drive a shot through the steel coating at a greater distance than two hundred yards. He thought that against such vessels the guns about our harbor could play without any effective damage. The Fort Monroe big gun, however, might crush the steel all up. He then gave considerable attention to the weakness of the American service in respect to artillerists. The remedy rests with the people. In New York men could readily be found to go into the forts for service in case of emergency, but while they would be getting ready to fire, the enemy's vessels could get beyond reach of the guns. Raw men at the guns would take as long to fire once as practical gunners would to fire forty times.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Determination of blood to the head, flushings, palpitation, and shortness of breath are cured by these grand regulations of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specifics the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought—hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided, and a nervous embarrassment prevented. They, in like manner, remove excessive sensibility so often the opponent to the ease and grace inherent in the healthy and strong-nerved frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous, or over anxiety, from intense study, free-living, or over exertion, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralyzed and ease to the pained.

REMOVAL.
C. VEREYDHEN.

Contractor and Builder,

Has removed his Office to the Brick Building
Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs,
AND IS PREPARED TO CONTRACT
for or superintend the erection of Brick or
Frame Buildings of any kind or style.
Parties who intend to build will do well to call
and plans will be shown for brick structures
which can be erected at a trifling cost over that of a
wood building.
Plans and drawings of every style and specifications
made at the shortest notice. my27 lm

EX "REVENUE" FROM GLASGOW.

20 1-4 CASES JAMES STEWART &
Co's superior Paisley Whisky,
300 cases, 1 doz each, Jas. Stewart & Co's superior
Paisley Whisky,
50 cases Bernard & Co's Pale Brandy,
50 cases Bernard & Co's Ginger Wine,
50 cases Bernard & Co's Cherry Brandy,
50 cases Bernard & Co's Gin,
3 cases Powder Starch from the well known
manufactory of Brown & Polson, Paisley.
Just received, via San Francisco, and for sale by
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Wharf street.

FOR SALE.

RICE—China No. 1,
CANDLES—Adamantine,
MATTING—China, 4, 5, 6, 4,
SALT—Sandwich Island.

By JAMES LOWE,
Office—Pidwell's Brick Building, Yates street

J. D. LOWENBERG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

East side of Government st., bet. Yates & Johnson

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO

selling, purchasing, and leasing property, to

negotiating loans, and transacting everything

connected with Real Estate business.

Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may

be seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing

homesteads, or making investments, will find on my

Bulletin Board Town Lots on nearly every street;

Homesteads or Gardening Land in every District; some

of which afford a rare chance for investment.

Conveyances, leases, &c., drawn up at reasonable

rates. J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO.,
Wharf street.

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NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

ROBERT LEWIS, Deceased.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS. The creditors and others having claims against the estate of Robert Lewis, late of Victoria, Vancouver Island, are hereby required, on or before the 5th day of July next, to send in full particulars of their claims to Mr. David Alexander Edgar of Victoria, aforesaid Administrator of the estate and effects of the deceased; and in default thereof they will be deemed to have been excluded from all benefit under the Administration.

And notice is hereby further given that all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the said Administrator.

GEORGE PEARKES,
Solicitor.

Victoria, June 22d, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT unless the boat called the "Vendee" supported to be owned by Venables, repaired by me, is called for, and all charges paid within fourteen days from date, she will be sold to pay charges.

JOHN DAVIS,
Victoria, June 25, 1861.

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE BUTCHER TO TAKE charge of Butcher's Shop. One who can keep accounts preferred. Apply to "X" at the COLONIST Office.

my27 lm

REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN COPLAND HAS REMOVED

to his Brick Building on Langley street near

Yates street.

my27 lm

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE

ISLAND MARKET, Broughton street, are re-

quested to call and settle their accounts without fur-

ther notice. All who have accounts against the

Establishment are likewise requested to present them

for liquidation.

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T. J. SKINNER.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860

Gratuitous.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

Friday Morning, June 28, 1861.

A Legislative Session.

During the last session of the Legislature several attempts were made to assume a censorship over the press. The active parties in such abortive movements, were the help-mates and co-workers of Mr. Cary. It is not improbable that occasions may arise during the present session for the press to speak out plainly the sentiments of the country, and lest our Assembly should ignorantly or tyrannically undertake to prevent an expression of public opinion by the assumption of such authority as by the "law and custom of parliament" belongs exclusively to the Imperial Parliament, we propose to furnish a lesson for those whom it may concern.

The subject of the lesson is simply, has our Legislature the right to indict punishment for what it deems a contempt, libel, or breach of privilege, committed out of doors? We unhesitatingly deny that they have such a power; and the only way such questions can be treated constitutionally, is by bringing a suit in the Courts of Law. During the last session of the Canadian Parliament an abortive attempt was made by the Legislative Council to punish the editor of the Montreal Pays, for passing some strictures on that body. The whole question has consequently been ventilated, and the right of Provincial Legislatures to punish for contempts committed out of doors proven to be an usurpation of authority. The editor of the Montreal Herald, in writing from the seat of government, Quebec, to that paper respecting the action of the Legislative Council, sums up the law on the subject so concisely, that we quote his exact words. He says:

It is not for me to dispute the "wisdom of our ancestors," as embodied in the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, which bestows upon both of the British Houses of Parliament arbitrary power and authority in direct opposition to the rights of the people as contained in the great charter of the constitution. It is enough for me to know that the English Law and Custom of Parliament applies exclusively to England and that it never has been and never can be, conferred upon the Legislative Assemblies or Councils of any British colonies. It is true that a contrary doctrine was held in Canada, and that, in 1832 (in the cases of D. Tracey and Ludger Duvernay—Stuart's Reports—page 479), it was so ruled by Justices Kerr, Bowen and Taschereau; but had that judgment been appealed from, it is now certain that it would have been reversed by the Sovereign, in Council. The correctness of this *dictum* will be evident to any one who will refer to the very full and elaborate judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of Kelly vs. Carson and others, and of Fenton vs. Laughton, as reported at great length by Moore. He appeals, in the first case, as a physician in Newfoundland, who had been arrested and imprisoned for an alleged breach of the privileges of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, under the Speaker's warrant. He sued the Speaker, Mr. Carson, claiming damages. The Colonial Court sustained the legality of the arrest and he appealed from its judgment. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was delivered on the 11th of January, 1843, by Baron Park—the Lord Chancellor, Lords Brougham, Denham, Abinger, Cottenham and Campbell the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Erskine and the Right Honorable Dr. Lushington concurring. Baron Park said: "Their Lordships are of the opinion that the House of Assembly did not possess the power of arrest with a view to adjudication on a complaint of contempt committed out of its doors, and consequently that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed." The merit of the case, as Hamilton is of recent date, the judgment having been given on the 17th of February, 1853. In it, the appellant was the Speaker of the Van Dieman's Land Legislative Council who appealed against the judgment of the Colonial Court giving the Respondent damages. The judgment was given by Lord Chief Justice Turner—the Lord Justice Knight Bruce, the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer (Sir F. Pollock) concurring. It was to the following effect: "That the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* applies exclusively to the House of Lords and House of Commons in England, and is not conferred upon a Supreme Legislative Assembly of a colony, by the introduction of the Common Law of England into it. No distinction in this respect exists between Colonial Legislative Councils and Assemblies, whose power is derived by grant from the Crown, or created under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The judgment below was, consequently, affirmed with costs.

After such recorded judgments given by the highest Court in the nation, it is perfectly clear that our Legislature has no right whatever to punish for contempt committed outside its walls. If they do, the Speaker is liable to an action, and if our Courts fail to find for the plaintiff, an appeal to the Privy Council will insure the recovery of damages. The press consequently need have no fears whatever of indulging in legitimate criticism. For although the Legislature and the Courts were to combine to suppress free discussion and a free press, yet there is an authority superior to them that will render their petty spite and tyranny of the most harmless character. Under such circumstances we recommend all parties concerned to study the lesson.

Legislative.

The long expected Incorporation Bill has come up again in the Assembly. From the imperfect summary of its provisions given by its introducer, we should conclude it to be nearly as objectionable as the one introduced last session. Among its most objectionable features is a provision making it incumbent on the City Council to submit all

town ordinances to the Governor and Council for their sanction. We regard such a check as ridiculous, and not only ridiculous, but it shows disrespect for the good sense of the townspeople. If the originator of the bill does not think our citizens fit for self-government, we do. The very idea of dancing attendance on the Executive is equivalent to making that personage the Mayor and Council; or it simply makes that body a standing deputation to tell the Executive what the town wants. In the light of the latter, why not make provision for appointing the Mayor and Council, instead of electing them? Another unjust provision proposes not to allow the Town Council to tax personal property. Such is the very height of injustice. It is a pretty idea, indeed, that real estate shall pay all the expenses of the town. Because we have a free port, that is no good reason for imposing every public burden on real estate owners. Even were there a provision in the bill to issue trades' licenses, (and we cannot say whether there is or not) exempting personal property from taxes is unfair under every aspect. Our citizens should share and pay alike whether their property be in cash, goods, mortgages or town lots; and if the free-port cannot exist on such a fair principle, let it slide. Such trumpery taxation we are heartily sick of; and consequently expect more enlightened legislation.

A Naturalization Bill was also introduced. It makes two years residence after the passing of the bill, for those aliens already in the country, and three years for those who arrive hereafter, an essential probation in order to become a British subject. The time is fully long enough; yet considering every thing it is tolerably liberal. In the debate on the address, a very general opinion prevailed, even among government members, Cary included, that the country was very discontented. This rather conflicts with the Speech, and leaves the responsibility of such a condition of things with the working majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM, which is stocked with Hogs, Cattle and Poultry. It is also well fenced and partly under cultivation. There is a good dwelling and other houses on the property, with everything necessary to make an industrious man and his family happy. For particulars apply at the Grocery store of

W. B. SMITH, Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD COMMISSION.
TENDERS ARE INVITED, ON OR BEFORE the 15th day of July next, for the construction of a new road from Victoria to Esquimalt, according to plans and specifications now lying for inspection at the Land Office, Victoria.
(Signed) G. T. GORDON,
Chairman of Board of Commissioners.
Victoria, June 27th, 1861. je28

LONDON BAKERY

AND

COFFEE SALOON!

Government street, corner of Trounce Alley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST opened their new Bakery and Coffee Saloon at the above stand, are now prepared to furnish the public with Bread, Confectionery, Fruit, Pudding, Sponge and other Cakes constantly on hand or made to order.

Coffee and Cakes at all Hours.

ENGE L & YOUNG.

N. B. All orders for parties and weddings filled in the shortest notice at moderate prices. je28 lm

AUCTION.

J. A. McCREA

WILL SELL

TO-MORROW,

SATURDAY, June 29th, 1861,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

AT SALESROOM, WHARF ST., FOOT OF YATES

FLOWERS, POSIES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROSES,

VERBENAS,

ABUTILONS,

TOMATO PLANTS,

AND

CALCEOLARIAS.

All of which will be sold for Cash. je28

Victoria Volunteer Regiment of Rifles.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF JOINING this corps can sign the roll at the offices of the undersigned:

E. STAMP & CO.
STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.
Victoria, 21st June, 1861. je21 tf

BANK EXCHANGE,

Corner of Yates street and Langley Alley,
VICTORIA, V. I.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REMOVED to his new Saloon at the above location is prepared to furnish the public with the BEST ALES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, to be found in this market.

JO. LOVETT.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

For Fire and Life Assurance
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents for Victoria.

JANION & GREEN.

Victoria, August, 1860. je21 gm

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON WILL REMAIN in Victoria until the 15th inst. after which for the purpose of swearing in the members of this corps, GILBERT MALCOLM STEWART, Secretary, JOHN ROBERTSON STEWART, pro tem.

Victoria, 26th June, 1861 je26

TWELVE BARRELS COLZA OIL,

For Sale by
SAML. PRICE & CO.,
Wharf street.
Victoria, F. I., June 26, 1861. je4 2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE ROAD COMMISSIONERS will be held at the Land Office on Monday, July 1st, 1861, at 12 o'clock
By order of the Chairman.
je27 3t

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A MEETING of the enrolled Members of this Corps will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening, on Friday next, at Moore's Hall, Yates street.
GILBERT MALCOLM STEWART,
JOHN ROBERTSON STEWART,
Secretaries pro tem. je26

Victoria, 26th June, 1861.

London & Colonial Company (LIMITED.)

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the above Company and are receiving by every arrival shipments of their very superior Ales and Porter, viz:

BURTON ALES, in bulk and glasses.

PORTER, (Taylor, Walker & Co.'s) Celebrated London Porter, bottled at the Victoria Stores.

A fine lot of the above now landing ex Marcella from London.

je1 lm JANION & GREEN.

J. MARTIN,
Yates Street, Victoria.

DEALER IN

English and American Saddlery.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Carriage and Team Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Spanish do., Whips, Spurs, Leather Saddleware, &c

je25 3m

TO MERCHANTS,

CONTRACTORS,

Steamboat Owners and Others.

BEING ABOUT TO RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO, orders for Machinery, Castings, Cast Iron Fronts, &c, of any and all descriptions, forwarded to me will receive my personal attention, and be fitted with exactness and care; and as I have had extensive experience in these matters, parties may feel the greatest confidence in having their orders filled to their entire satisfaction. I will also attend to the purchase of Building Materials, Hardware, and Merchandise generally.

Address,
JAMES E. WOLFE,
Post street, S. F. (By Ex press)

je25* NOTICE.

LIME! LIME!

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full supply, and is prepared to furnish any quantity. He is also prepared to fill contracts for any number of barrels that may be required. The best building Lime in the city and the cheapest. A sample to be seen at the Victoria Lime Depot, Yates street, one door above Broad.

je22 2m JAS. STEPHENS.

RECEIVED,

EX MARCELLA,
FROM GEO. CURLING & CO., LONDON,
Curling's Citrate of Magnesia,

Curling's Cod Liver Oil,
Curling's Seidlitz Powders,
Curling's Oriental Dentifrice,
Rowland's Odonto,
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Rowland's Kalydor.

FROM APOTHECARIES HALL.

A select assortment of pure

Drugs and Chemicals.

FROM JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Bath Brushes,
Double Distilled Lavender Water,
Toilet Soaps,
Tooth Powder,
Toilet Powder.

FROM ROBT. LOWE & SON,
The genuine Old Brown Windsor Soap.

je17 LANGLEY BROS.,
Chemists and Druggists.

S. M. RICHARDS' LINE DEPOT.

HAVING JUST OPENED AN EXTENSIVE LIME Depot on Humboldt street for Esquimalt Lime, I can now supply the inhabitants of British Columbia and Vancouver Island with the best and cheapest Lime to be had in the market. All orders promptly attended to. Good wharf accommodations at the Kiln, Esquimalt.

P. S. In the absence of Mr. Richards, Mr. Martin is authorised to act for him. je20 lm

Steam Engines.

TWO FIRST-RATE TWELVE-HORSE power Scotch Steam Engines, with Boilers, for sale cheap.

E. STAMP & CO.,
Wharf street.

Storage.

STORAGE ON MODERATE TERMS, in our Fireproof Stone Warehouse, which is free from rats and damp.

E. STAMP & CO.

Roofing Tin.

A FEW BOXES EXTRA ROOFING Tin for sale at \$12 50.

E. STAMP & CO.

BYASS' PALE ALE AND PORTER,
Best cased Sherry.

E. STAMP & CO.

BASS' ALE, IN HOGSHEADS AND barrels. For sale by

E. STAMP & CO.

A Bargain.

SUPERIOR FELT FOR HOUSES AND Conservatories.

E. STAMP & CO.,
Wharf street.

A FEW CASES OF PARLIMENT'S celebrated Champagne. Swayne Board & Co's Old Tom in casks.

For sale by
E. STAMP & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

VICTORIA DRY GOODS STORE,
Next to Cor. of Yates and Government Sts.

A large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods!

Comprising all the styles of the season in

SILKS, Poplins, Delaines, Barges, and

Balzerines.

Also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND

MUSLIN WORK, and a general assortment of

HABERDASHERY,
VELVET, FINE, and TAPESTRY CARPETS, 8-PLY

KINDERMINSTER, and FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

je1 lm K. GAMBITZ.

SAN JUAN LIME,

And Portland Cement

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE BY

PEASE & BOYCE,
Union Wharf

je1 lm

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY NATHAN,

Having Just Received, per "Marcella,"

A FIRST SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

Direct from his House in London,

OFFERS IN LOTS TO SUIT,

CHEAP FOR CASH

ROBBERY.—Consisting of Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Stays, Corsets, Twill Woollen, Regatta and Fancy White Shirts, long cloth Handkerchiefs, Neckties, &c. &c.

CLOTHING.—Gents' Black Tweed Don Angora

suits, Milton and Shooting Coats, Alpaca

and Silver Frocking, Morning Coats, Drab

Hunter's Cord Trowsers, Drawers, Felt, Straw, Leghorn, and Panama

Hats, &c.

DRAPERY.—Silks, Merinos, Alpaca, Muslins,

Barges, shirtings, etc.

OILMAN'S STORE.—Pickles, Sardines, Pie

Fruits, Sauces, Mustard, Oil, etc.

ASSORTED Hardware, Crockery and Glassware

ASSORTMENT OF FANCY WARE.—

Consisting in part of Baskets, Bend

and Silver, Brushes, Cards, Shaving

Tooth and Nail Brushes, Pipes, Comb

Plated Ware, etc. etc.

NO. 9, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

je1 lm

ASSAY OFFICE.

MARCHAND & CO.,

Respectfully announce to the public of

VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

that they have opened their new office for the

ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER,

COPPER, AND OTHER ORES,

And are now fully prepared to make all Assays entrusted to them with

Correctness and Care.

Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin at the option of the depositor.

M. & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:

Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria

McDonald & Co., Victoria

Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon.

Davidson & May, San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco

Farrell & Co., San Francisco.

Sather & Church, San Francisco

Harris & Co., San Francisco

Abel Guy & Co., San Francisco.

Office.—In the building formerly occupied by

McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria. je10 lm

CURLING'S

SPARKLING

EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE

OF

MAGNESIA!

Another supply of the above favorite Medicine

BY

LANGLEY BROS.

je8 lm

RECEIVED, EX PACIFIC,

DIRECT FROM HAVANA

CABANAS y CARBAJAL, Regalia Imperiales

Figaros, Regalia Britannica

Figaro prinado, " "

Montoro, " "

Lotteria, " "

Legitimidad, " "

Manuel Reyna, Regalia Espartero

Caperna, " "

For sale in lots to suit at

G. SUTRO & CO'S, Yates street.

je5 12p

SELLING OFF

Friday Morning, June 23, 1861.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, June 27, 1861.

House met at 3 1/2 o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmecken and Messrs. Foster, Coles, Crease, Burnaby, Southgate, Cary, Gordon, McDonald, Waddington, Tolmie.

The Speaker read a message from the Governor assenting to the Land Registry Act, assented to at the last session.

REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Burnaby rose and said that as junior member of the House the duty devolved upon him to move an address in reply to His Excellency's speech; it was his intention to support the Government in such measures as he took to be beneficial to the Colony, and were of liberal and progressive tendency. One of the most important questions alluded to in the speech was the Pre-emption system, which, he had not the least doubt, would receive the strict attention of the officers of the Colony. The Hudson Bay Company's affairs with the Colony being still unsettled, the interests of the Colony suffer in consequence, and the progress is retarded. And it was a gratifying piece of intelligence to learn that no settlement would be made by the Home Government with the Company until this Colony had been first consulted. The direct service of our mails is a question which has long agitated our community, and we now find ourselves in a fix at last; but the very fix we are in may result ultimately to our benefit, and be the very means of insuring us a direct mail service with the mother country. The Industrial Exhibition question was one on which there was a great diversity of opinion; but he hoped that the Colony would indeed be respectfully represented. In framing the Estimates he trusted due economy would be observed by the Government, as it was necessary to keep within the revenue of the Colony. The volunteer movement was a wise one, and he trusted would receive the hearty co-operation of the honorable members. The party to explore the Island was of vital importance to all; but it should be intrusted to good practical men totally unconnected with the Government. The Metochian and Esquimalt roads were in a bad condition, and must be placed in order before the winter sets in. The proposed Incorporation, Alien, Jury and Bankruptcy Bills would all prove beneficial in their results, especially if simply and liberally framed, and giving the people of the Colony every right and privilege which Englishmen are entitled to ask [hear, hear]. The honorable gentleman then alluded to the late decision of Chief Justice Cameron with regard to the illegality of the Road Act, trust to hear an opinion on that decision soon, and concluded by submitting the following as a reply to His Excellency's Speech:

May it please Your Excellency.—The House has received your Excellency's speech with satisfaction, and in reply thereto begs to express its anxious desire to take the measures therein referred to, together with such others as may be brought before it, under its consideration, with all practical dispatch and to the utmost of its ability. Mr. Waddington reviewed the Governor's speech, and said that the document alluded to the "present depression of business." The depression does exist; but it did not arise from the absence of the population at the gold mines. The very name of Vancouver Island and British Columbia had become a by-word abroad. People stop at Portland—do anything—go anywhere—rather than come here. It is the unpopularity of our government—the want of alien, bankruptcy and other beneficial bills that caused the depression. The Hudson Bay Company's affairs with the Colony last year, we were told, would be settled, and the lands handed over to the Colony, if the Civil List was granted. The Civil List was granted, and where are the lands? Still in the possession of the Company. The Postal service must be looked at once, and a remedy had, and the Industrial Exhibition was a laudable object, and should be encouraged. We are told by the highest judicial authority here that the taxes are illegal [hear, hear]—that all we have done is nugatory. Our Supreme Judge, when he gave that decision, thought he was in America instead of here. There is no power in the Colony above the Legislature and the Governor, and no Supreme Judge has the right to attack our doings [hear, hear]. Mr. Waddington concluded by saying that in the reply of the House to the speech, it should read "dis-satisfaction," instead of "satisfaction."

Mr. Foster agreed with the previous speaker in regard to altering the word "satisfaction" to "dis-satisfaction"; but would take occasion to say that he should offer no factious opposition to the Government [hear, hear], but at the same time should keep a close observation on all bills brought before the Colony in the face—no money—no revenue forthcoming to execute works—people frightened away from the Colony. Would do all in his power to expedite business this session, and believed that His Excellency would have done much more if his hands had not been tied.

Mr. Cary alluded to the depressed condition of the Colony, and felt grieved to learn that the honorable members would assist in setting matters right. The taxes might be reduced if the members worked together. It was an old saying, "when things get to the worst they must get better." Things can get no worse in Vancouver Island, and he believed an improvement would soon take place. The reply to His Excellency's speech was then passed unanimously.

THE QUORUM QUESTION.

Mr. Cary offered the following amendment to the Rules of Order: That five members instead of seven constitute a quorum.

Mr. Crease seconded. Last year it was found necessary that a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr. Waddington opposed the amendment. The House is composed of 13 members, three of which number are officials, with two other good natured members the government can get through anything. There is something like a snake under the grass in this amendment.

Mr. Coles opposed the amendment, not believing the action of five members should be considered as the voice of the House.

Mr. McDonald—Seven members for a quorum are few enough. Members that will not attend to the public business ought to resign and give others a chance to serve their country. [hear, hear]

Messrs. Burnaby and Southgate favored the amendment because they were satisfied that last year the business was delayed by the 7-member rule.

Mr. Cary saw only two officials in the House, and he did not believe there was any danger of bills being smuggled through by the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Waddington replied that when he said three officials, he included the speaker unintentionally; but it was still worse, because if the amendment passed, three members can pass any bill.

The amendment was adopted, 5 ayes to 4 nays.

Mr. Cary's amendment, that in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a chairman pro tempore may be elected, was adopted.

TIME FOR MEETING.

The Speaker announced that at a quarter past three o'clock each day, on which no quorum was present, he would adjourn the House.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Cary then introduced the following bills—Bill to Incorporate the Town of Victoria; the Alien Bill; Bill to facilitate the remedies on bills of exchange and promissory notes; Bill for preventing frauds by secret sales of personal chattels.

The Incorporation Bill was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Burnaby, Crease and McDonald were appointed to present the reply of the House to His Excellency's speech.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday.)

CAMPFIRE LAMPS.—The danger from fire which attends performances at the New Theatre, has raised the suggestion that kerosene oil lamps be substituted for campfire.

We consider the suggestion a good one, and hope, for the sake of the theatre, as well as surrounding property, that it will be acted upon.

ANOTHER SQUAW MURDER.—Yesterday morning, two marines, while walking across a five-acre lot near of Mr. Wm. Wall's house, discovered a number of hogs engaged in eating some object in a corner of the lot among the bushes. On drawing near, the marines were horrified to find that the object upon which the animals were feasting was a human body. They drove the hogs away, and sent word to the barracks, when the Police repaired to the spot, and on examination ascertained that the body was that of an Indian woman who had apparently been dead for several days. The flesh from one of the arms, the left breast, and other portions of the body was gone, and decomposition having set in, the sight was one of the most sickening imaginable. Upon a further examination, it was found that death had ensued from repeated stabs with a sharp instrument in the back, sides and chest of the woman. The body was taken in charge by the Hydah tribe, to which deceased belonged and was probably put beneath ground yesterday. It is said that all the women whose bodies have been discovered this year in the woods were murdered by their own people, on suspicion that they are *suloo*s, or witches. This is truly a christian country, where such horrid tragedies are allowed to transpire almost daily without hardly an effort being made to prevent them. The doctrine of the humanizing influence of civilization on the minds of the Northern Indians is a humbug. They are sinking lower and lower in the scale of humanity every day, and learn all the vices and have none of the virtues of the whites.

THE LAST RUNAWAY.—The resident alluded to in our paper yesterday as having left the evening before for the American side, is Henry Kraft, formerly proprietor of the Colonial Hotel. Kraft leaves here heavily in debt, and there are many who openly denounce him as a swindler. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night two of his creditors, to whom he is indebted in the sum of \$2100, took a small boat, with the intention of following him to Port Townsend and compelling him to disgorge at least a portion of his booty. When proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, Kraft did a heavy business, and must have made a great deal of money. The amount of his indebtedness in this town is estimated at \$5,000. A suit which the runaway had commenced in the Supreme Court for the possession of the Hotel, (from which he was ousted some time since) is still pending.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Carolina, Jones master, arrived from Carachina harbor, on the west coast of this island, yesterday. The brig Consort, which was wrecked at Carachina, was found to have been destroyed with fire by the natives; the Carolina brought down some of her iron works which were the only articles of value left. The Florencia lies about in the same condition as formerly. The Indians at San Juan harbor sold Capt. Jones a piece of iron from the wreck of the ship John Marshall, lost near that place in November last. The Indians along the coast are quiet.

THREATS TO KILL.—One Leary was in the Police Court dock yesterday on complaint of Alex. McGee, driver of Tuite's milk-wagon, who charged the accused with threatening his life, first with a double-barreled shotgun, and afterwards with a knife. In the course of the examination it came out that Tuite had ordered Leary to stop the wagon and get some milk from McGee; the latter refused to let him have the lactical fluid, and hence the threats. McGee said he did not wish to prosecute accused, and the magistrate only ordered the latter to pay the costs of court, and bound him over to keep the peace for three months.

MAN MISSING.—A shipwright named William Logan, who has been working for some time past at Laing's yard, came into town on Thursday evening last, and has not since been heard of. His friends surmise that some misfortune must have befallen him, as they can imagine no cause for his prolonged absence. He is the owner of a craft at present under repair at Laing's shipyard, and is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and wore heavy black whiskers and moustaches; had on when last seen a black glazed cap, black monkey jacket and grey trousers.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—Our American residents talk of chartering the steamer Caledonia and having a pic-nic excursion to San Juan Island on the Fourth of July. There could be no pleasanter manner in which to spend the day than by a visit to that beautiful island and a gipsy-like collation in the woods. The steamer would leave here early in the morning and return easily on the same evening.

ASSAULT CASES.—The cases of Muir vs. Copland, and Copland vs. Muir, for assault, were called yesterday in the Police Court. Mr. Copland applied for an adjournment on account of the absence of Mr. Ring his counsel. Mr. McCreight, who appeared for Mr. Muir, had no objection, and the hearing was postponed till to-day at 12 o'clock, m.

THE TWO DESERTERS FROM H. M. S. TARTAR, arrested on Wednesday night, were yesterday remanded.

CORONATION DAY.—To-day is the 23d anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

DANGEROUS.—Special officer Shepherd on Wednesday night found two squaws and a buck in Mr. C. B. Young's stable at the foot of Wharf street. They were provided with matches and the lock of the stable had been broken. As it did not appear that they were there with any felonious intent, they were only ordered to pay the costs of court, and furnish security to be of good behavior.

A meeting of the rifle corps will be held this evening.

Supreme Court.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.]

Sporborg, Solomon, Wolff, Koshland, Reinhardt, Suro and others, vs. Craner and others. Mr. Ring (instructed by Mr. Dennes) appeared for Defendant V. Jones, and Mr. Cary (instructed by Mr. Drake) appeared for the Plaintiff.

This was a motion on the part of defendant V. Jones to dismiss the plaintiff's Bill of Complaint filed herein, for want of prosecution.

The suit was commenced in November last, and no proceedings had been taken by the Plaintiff until the 6th of March last, upon a notice of motion given on that day by the defendant V. Jones to dismiss the plaintiff's bill for want of prosecution.

Mr. Ring was heard in support of the motion, and Mr. Cary in opposition to same. His Honor reserved his decision.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

June 27—No arrivals.

CREATED.

June 27—Stmr Otter, Mount, New Westminster; Bark D.M. Hall, Blake, Port Townsend; Sloop Petrel, Mayne, Port Townsend.

Havana Cigars.

LATEST IMPORTATION.

Regalia Britannica.	do
General Scott	do
La Agradecida	do
La Maria Luisa	do
Quintana	do
La Victoria	do
La Flor de Lopez y Torre	do
La Riquesa Cubana	do
La Verdi.	do
El Sultan	do
La Villa de Gijon.	do
La Urania	do
La Viuda de Garcia.	do

For sale in lots to suit, by G. V. GNOLO, Corner Yates and Wharf-streets.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR-SHEDS, ROOFS, Etc.

TUPPER & CO.'S

Corrugated Galvanized Iron

PATENT TILES,

For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools, etc., packed for shipment; also,

Gutters, Pipes, Ridding, Pails, Tubing, Wire, Nails, Screws, etc., all Galvanized.

For Prices, Drawings, and Catalogues, apply to TUPPER & CO., Manufacturers, 61A, Moorgate street, London, E.C., or Berkeley street, Birmingham.

Tupper & Co.'s Process of Galvanizing prevents Rust.

TUPPER & CO., 61A, Moorgate street, London. ep29 ly

DAILY

PASSENGER TRAIN

FROM

YALE TO LYTON CITY!

CONNECTING WITH

Cayoosh, in British Columbia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING STOCKED this road with excellent animals, intend running a regular train from Yale to Lyton City and back.

Horses will leave at both points each day. The through trip can be made in one day. The first trip will be made on SATURDAY the 18th inst.

AYLES & BLACKHAWK. jcl2 lm

AGENCY

OF THE

San Francisco Mission Woolen Mills.

WE REG TO CALL TO THE ATTENTION of dealers in Victoria, British Columbia and Ports on Puget Sound, that we are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for the following goods, samples of which can be examined at our office:

Family Blankets, all wool, superior quality;	do.
Mackinaw do.	do.
Scarlet do.	do.
Blue do.	do.
Grey do.	do.
Golden State Gentlemen's Long Shawls, all wool, with plain or graduated borders;	do.
Tweeds, double and single width, all wool, and desirable colors;	do.
Eureka Flannels, all colors, and of extra quality;	do.
Over-shirts, a variety of patterns, sizes and colors.	do.

The above goods are manufactured of selected wools, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics.

SAM L PRICE & CO Victoria, V. I., March 26, 1861. my27 lm

Keating's Cough Lozenges

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Influent Cough, Croup, Asthma, and other affections of the throat, Keating's Cough Lozenges are the only remedy that will cure them. They are made of the most delicate and pure ingredients, and are the only remedy that will cure them. They are made of the most delicate and pure ingredients, and are the only remedy that will cure them.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins, of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, etc., No. 29 St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the public speaker and the professional singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and as a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious music.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Calnesross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Sir.—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

I consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant, W. J. THIGG.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq., Victoria, Vancouver Island, by Mr. W. M. Seaby, Pharmaceutical Chemist. jcl2 12 w

John J. Cochrane, LAND AGENT,

SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT.

THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN SEEN PLANS of the different towns and rural districts in Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

All business connected with the sale or purchase of Real Estate, Leasing of Property, Collection of Rents, &c., carefully attended to.

Money Laid on Good Security. Plans and Specifications of Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., carefully prepared, and the Erection of Buildings Superintended.

Surveys made of Town and Country Lots.

OFFICE—Government street, near the Post Office. jcl2 lm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dickson, Campbell & Co.,

WHARF STREET,

Offer for Sale ex. Recent Arrivals,

BURTON ALE—Bass & Co's No. 2. Burton Brewery Co's No. 2. In hds and bbls; Burton Brewery Co's E. I. Ale in quarts and pints; Burton Brewery Co's XXX Ale in quarts and pints.

LONDON STOUT—Morice Cox & Co's Roxby & Co's, in quarts and pints.

OILMANS STORES—Geo. F. Cowards, Crosse & Blackwell's Robert Thins, and Wyatt & Co's assorted Invoices.

Soda Crystals in Barrels, CANDLES—Best English, (Crystalline, Sperm Stearine, etc.)

RICE—Patna No. 1, (re-cleaned)

HOPS—15 bales English.

POWDER—Best Blasting.

FIRE BRICKS—5,000 English, ROOFING SLATES—10,000 Countess.

TOBACCO—5000 lbs Virginia Leaf. jcl2 lm

ENGLISH GOODS.

MIDDLETON, KNIGHT & CO.

156 LEADENHALL STREET, London. 75 MOSLEY STREET, Manchester. 21 WATER STREET, Liverpool.

Commission Merchants and Agents.

Offer particular advantages to Colonists in the PURCHASE

And Forwarding of Goods!

Orders accompanied by remittances of 20 per cent. on account thereof promptly executed at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

TERMS—5 per cent. Commission with 1 per cent. for "del credere" on drafts against the balances of Invoice accounts.

REFERENCE—J. D. Pemberton, Esq., Surveyor-General, Victoria. jcl2 2aw-3m

EX "MARCELLA," FROM LONDON.

New Landing, and for Sale by the Undersigned: PORTER in BOTTLE—150 cases of Taylor, Walker & Co's celebrated Porter, bottled at the Victoria Stores.

PALE ALE in BOTTLE—160 cases, each 4 dozen.

PALE ALE in HDS.

GILBERT'S STORES, Viz.: Pickles, Sardines, Oatmeal, Curry Powder, Anchovies, Mustard, Jama, Salad Oil, Dried Herbs, Spices.

TIN PLATES—Assorted quantities and sizes—310 boxes.

SHEET IRON—Assorted sizes and qualities.

BANCA TIN in SLABS—And Sheet Zinc.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON—Assorted sizes.

SOLDER—BRASS WIRE.

COPPER SHEATHING & SEAZIER'S COPPER.

BALES BLANKETS.

CANES CLOTHING—CLOTH CAPS.

CANES BEST STEEL AND SAWS, ass'd, etc., etc., etc.

Jcl2 lm JANION & GREEN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Selling Off! Selling Off!!

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to leave Victoria, now offers for sale his large Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Those desirous of purchasing had better call at QUINCY HALL,

YATES STREET, CORNER OF WHARF STREET before going elsewhere.

my29 E. HARRIS, Quincy Hall

M. PRAG.

Yates street, offers for sale, cheap.

HARDWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Bar Iron, Steel & Iron-Mongery,

STOVE & TINWARE

of every description.

Glass and Crockery Ware, Wood and Willow Ware &c. &c. jcl2

STEAMER "OTTER"

Will leave the H. B. Co's Wharf

For New Westminster

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY

Mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Freight and passengers carried at the lowest rates.

Shippers are requested to send their goods to the H. B. Co's Wharf, (in readiness for the Otter) where they will be received and stored free of expense.

W. A. MOUAT, Master. jcl2 lm

W. CULVERWELL,

General Agency for the Collection of Debts,

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Money Laid on Good Security,

Bookkeeping, Documents Copied, Etc.

In cases requiring a power of Attorney, security will be furnished. Office, upstairs, cor. Yates and Langley streets, Victoria. jcl2 lm

Carpenters and Builders.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE to announce that having purchased the fixtures, machinery, etc. of Mr. JAMES E. WOLFE, and re-erected a shop on Yates street, opposite the old Stand, they are now prepared to execute all work that may be committed to their charge with promptness and dispatch.

Job work promptly attended to.

Plans and Specifications furnished when desired.

BOONE & EDMAN, Yates street. jcl2 tf

Schooner for Sale.

THE SCHOONER LILLIAN ROOKE, 13 tons register. This schooner is nearly new, well and thoroughly built and found, and would be an excellent vessel for any parties going north.

For particulars apply to F. PEARKES, Bonnet's Wharf. jcl2 lw

SLOOP PETREL FOR SALE.

THE SLOOP PETREL, OAK FRAME, 1 plank with cedar, copper-fastened, and riveted in the hulls; twelve months old; well found in every respect, is offered for sale very low. She is well suited for a yacht, and was built for a deep-water boat. Apply to P. McQUADE, Wharf street. jcl2 tf

Wright & Sanders, ARCHITECTS,

Office—CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS Victoria. jcl2

D. Llewellyn, NO. 36 JOHNSON STREET,

MACHINE AND SHIP-SMITH,

